

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re DYNAMIC RANDOM ACCESS  
MEMORY (DRAM) ANTITRUST  
LITIGATION

No. M 02-1486 PJH

This Document Relates To:  
All INDIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION  
TO DISMISS IN PART AND DENYING  
MOTION TO DISMISS IN PART**

Defendants' motion to dismiss portions of plaintiffs' second amended complaint came on for hearing on December 12, 2007 before this court. Plaintiffs, the indirect purchaser class ("plaintiffs"), appeared through their counsel, Josef Cooper, Daniel J. Mogin, David Boies, Francis O. Scarpulla, and Daniel E. Gustafson. Defendants<sup>1</sup> appeared through their counsel, Joshua Hess, Aton Arbisser, David Brownstein, Howard M. Ullman, Robert Pringle, Tim M. Martin, and Kenneth R. O'Rourke. Having read all the papers submitted and carefully considered the relevant legal authority, the court hereby GRANTS defendants' motion in part and DENIES the motion in part, for the reasons stated at the hearing, and as follows.

**BACKGROUND**

Plaintiffs are numerous indirect purchasers of dynamic random access memory ("DRAM"), who allege that they purchased DRAM at artificially inflated prices as a result of defendants' unlawful conspiracy to fix prices in the DRAM market. See generally Second

<sup>1</sup> The specific defendants at issue are as follows: Micron Technology, Inc.; Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc.; Infineon Technologies AG; Infineon Technologies North America Corporation; Mosel Vitelic Corporation; Mosel Vitelic Corporation USA; Nanya Technology Corporation; Nanya Technology Corporation USA; Elpida Memory, Inc.; Elpida Memory (USA), Inc.; Hynix Semiconductor, Inc.; Hynix Semiconductor America, Inc.; and NEC Electronics America, Inc. (collectively "defendants").

1 Amended Class Action Complaint ("SAC"). Defendants are either foreign corporations, or  
2 U.S. subsidiaries of foreign corporations, who manufacture and sell DRAM in the U.S.

3 On August 14, 2006, defendants moved for judgment on the pleadings with respect  
4 to plaintiffs' original complaint. Defendants sought judgment as a matter of law in  
5 connection with (a) plaintiffs' second and fourth claims for relief, which alleged violations of  
6 the California Cartwright Act and 22 states' antitrust and unfair competition laws; and (b)  
7 plaintiffs' fifth claim for relief, which alleged violations of 22 states' consumer protection and  
8 unfair competition laws.

9 The court issued an order granting defendants' motion in part, and denying it in part,  
10 on June 1, 2007. See generally Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Defendants'  
11 Motions for Judgment on the Pleadings ("JOP Order"). In the order, the court came to two  
12 overarching conclusions. First, the court held that, under the standing test enunciated in  
13 Assoc. Gen. Contractors of Cal. v. Cal. State Council of Carpenters, 459 U.S. 519  
14 (1983) ("AGC"), plaintiffs lacked antitrust standing to assert their claims under both the  
15 California Cartwright Act and 13 state antitrust statutes, for all claims based on purchases  
16 of products in which DRAM is a component. The court further granted defendants' motion  
17 for lack of standing with respect to 3 more state antitrust statutes, regardless whether those  
18 claims were based on purchases of non-component DRAM, or products in which DRAM is  
19 a component. Second, the court held that plaintiffs' claims under various states' consumer  
20 protection statutes failed, on grounds that the claims were untimely, had procedural  
21 deficiencies, or else failed to state a valid claim for relief. See generally JOP Order. The  
22 court granted leave to amend, but only as to three specific state laws – South Dakota, New  
23 York, and Rhode Island. See JOP Order at 62-63.

24 On June 28, 2007, plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint with respect to the  
25 limited issues upon which the court had granted leave to amend in its order. One day later,  
26 however, plaintiffs filed a motion requesting leave to file a second amended complaint, in  
27 order to add new allegations to the complaint that might overcome several of the court's  
28

1 prior concerns as stated in the JOP Order. Defendants opposed the motion on grounds of  
2 futility. The court ultimately granted plaintiffs' request on August 17, 2007, in view of the  
3 liberal standards applicable to motions for leave to amend. See generally Order Granting  
4 Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint. That same day, plaintiffs filed their  
5 second amended complaint.

6 Defendants now move, once again, to dismiss portions of that complaint.  
7 Specifically, they move to dismiss the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth claims for relief, as  
8 alleged in the second amended complaint. While many of defendants' arguments in  
9 support of their motion overlap with previous arguments made in connection with the  
10 earlier-filed motions for judgment on the pleadings, other arguments are new.

## 11 **DISCUSSION**

### 12 **A. Legal Standard**

13 In evaluating a motion to dismiss, all allegations of material fact are taken as true  
14 and construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. See, e.g., Burgert v.  
15 Lokelani Bernice Pauahi Bishop Trust, 200 F.3d 661, 663 (9th Cir. 2000)(citations omitted).  
16 In order to survive a dismissal motion, however, a plaintiff must allege facts that are  
17 enough to raise his/her right to relief "above the speculative level." See Bell Atlantic Corp.  
18 v. Twombly, --- U.S. ---, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007). While the complaint "does not  
19 need detailed factual allegations," it is nonetheless "a plaintiff's obligation to provide the  
20 'grounds' of his 'entitlement to relief' [which] requires more than labels and conclusions,  
21 and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." Id. In short, a  
22 plaintiff must allege "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face," not  
23 just conceivable. Twombly, 127 S. Ct. at 1974.

### 24 **B. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss**

25 Defendants' motion presents six distinct issues for resolution: whether plaintiffs  
26 have satisfied antitrust standing under the AGC test; whether plaintiffs have standing to  
27 assert claims under the consumer protection statutes of Nebraska, New York, and North  
28

Carolina; whether plaintiffs' amended claims pursuant to the consumer protection statutes of New York and Rhode Island have been properly stated; whether plaintiffs' unjust enrichment claim fails as a matter of law; whether claims previously dismissed without leave to amend other than antitrust standing should once more be dismissed here; and whether named plaintiff Robert Cademy should be dismissed. The court addresses each issue in turn.

### C. Antitrust Standing

As did their original motion for judgment on the pleadings, defendants' motion to dismiss challenges plaintiffs' second and fourth claims for relief. Plaintiffs' second claim for relief once again alleges a violation of California's Cartwright Act, while plaintiffs' fourth claim for relief alleges a violation of 22 states' antitrust and unfair competition laws. See SAC, ¶¶ 269-76, 287-311; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16720. Defendants urge the court to dismiss the whole of plaintiffs' second claim for relief, and certain claims brought under the antitrust laws of 15 states in connection with plaintiffs' fourth claim for relief.<sup>2</sup> Defendants' challenge to both claims is based on the argument that, despite revised allegations in their second amended complaint, plaintiffs still cannot satisfy the AGC standing factors. Thus, antitrust standing remains lacking.

As outlined by the court in its JOP Order, antitrust standing generally refers to the requirement that an antitrust plaintiff demonstrate "injury in his business or property" by

---

<sup>2</sup> The 15 states are: Arizona, California, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. See SAC, ¶¶ 287-311. Defendants here include 2 additional states – Iowa and West Virginia – that were not challenged in defendants' prior motion for judgment on the pleadings, and they no longer challenge plaintiffs' claim under Minnesota's antitrust statute, in view of the Minnesota Supreme Court's recent holding that the AGC factors are *not* applicable to Minnesota law. See Lorix v. Crompton Corp., 736 N.W.2d 619, 632 (Minn. 2007) ("The AGC factors, as we have explained, do not provide the benchmark for standing under Minnesota antitrust law."). With respect to Iowa and West Virginia, Iowa's Supreme Court recently announced that the AGC factors apply to Iowa's antitrust law, and West Virginia's antitrust law contains a relevant harmonization provision. See Southard v. VISA USA, Inc., 734 N.W.2d 192, 198-99 (Iowa 2007) ("We think the district court properly applied [the AGC] factors in deciding the plaintiffs had no standing under Iowa's competition law"); W. Va. Code § 47-18-16 ("This article shall be construed liberally and in harmony with ruling judicial interpretations of comparable federal antitrust statutes").

1 “reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws,” and the prudential pre-requisites  
2 associated with this requirement. See, e.g., 15 U.S.C. § 15(a); Atl. Richfield Co. v. USA  
3 Petroleum, 495 U.S. 328, 334 (1990). A determination of antitrust standing centers on the  
4 relationship between a given plaintiff’s alleged harm, and the alleged wrongdoing by  
5 defendants. See, e.g., AGC, 459 U.S. at 535. In AGC, the Supreme Court identified a  
6 number of factors for determining whether a plaintiff who has alleged an injury under the  
7 antitrust laws has standing. As noted on prior occasions by this court, those factors  
8 include: (1) the nature of the plaintiffs’ injury; (2) the directness of the injury; (3) the  
9 speculative nature of the harm; (4) the risk of duplicative recovery; and (5) the complexity in  
10 apportioning damages. See Am. Ad. Mgmt. v. GTE, 190 F.3d 1051, 1054-55 (9th Cir.  
11 1999); see also Knevelbaard Dairies v. Kraft Foods, Inc., 232 F.3d 979, 987 (9th Cir. 2000).  
12 This time around, plaintiffs do not seek to revisit the issue of whether AGC factors should  
13 be applied in the first instance. Rather, the only issue is whether the AGC factors support a  
14 finding of antitrust standing, in view of plaintiffs’ new allegations.

15 Before addressing this issue, however, a few points are in order. First, and as  
16 defendants have acknowledged, the instant motion targets only those claims by plaintiffs  
17 who purchased DRAM as a component of computers (defined in the SAC as “desktops,  
18 laptops (or notebooks), servers and workstations”), and not those claims by plaintiffs who  
19 purchased free-standing DRAM modules. Second, with respect to plaintiffs’ preliminary  
20 argument that the court need not even reach defendants’ standing arguments, in view of  
21 the court’s order granting plaintiffs’ motion for leave to file a second amended complaint,  
22 the court rejects this argument. Contrary to plaintiffs’ view that this prior order already  
23 concluded that plaintiffs’ revised allegations satisfy the AGC factors, that order did not  
24 address the merits of plaintiffs’ new allegations. Instead the court looked at plaintiffs’  
25 proposed new allegations in view of the Ninth Circuit’s liberal standards regarding leave to  
26 amend, and concluded only that the allegations were, at a minimum, not clearly futile. See  
27 Order Granting Leave to File SAC at 4-6. Typically, the court waits until a motion to  
28

1 dismiss has been filed to pass upon the viability of substantive allegations, in part because  
2 this enables the parties to further develop their arguments. The court made this clear at  
3 the hearing on the motion for leave to file a second amended complaint, when it specifically  
4 referenced the possibility of a motion to dismiss in the future.

5 Turning, then, to the arguments before the court, defendants challenge plaintiffs'  
6 revised allegations based on four of the AGC factors: the nature of plaintiffs' injury (i.e.,  
7 antitrust injury), the directness of the injury, the speculative nature of the harm, and the  
8 complexity in apportioning damages. In its JOP Order, the court found that all four of these  
9 factors weighed against a finding of standing. See JOP Order at 13-18. Plaintiffs' second  
10 amended complaint includes new allegations aimed at overcoming these objections.  
11 Defendants assert, however, that these factors continue to weigh against a finding of  
12 standing, as none of the new allegations actually cure the deficiencies noted previously by  
13 the court.

14 The most critical AGC factor before the court is that of antitrust injury. As noted by  
15 the court in the JOP order, a plaintiff may only pursue an antitrust action if it can show  
16 antitrust injury – i.e., “injury of the type the antitrust laws were intended to prevent and that  
17 flows from that which makes defendants’ acts unlawful.” See Am. Ad. Mgmt., 190 F.3d at  
18 1055; JOP Order at 13. The Ninth Circuit has identified four requirements for antitrust  
19 injury: (1) unlawful conduct, (2) causing an injury to the plaintiff, (3) that flows from that  
20 which makes the conduct unlawful, and (4) that is of the type the antitrust laws were  
21 intended to prevent. Id. In the JOP Order, the court found that plaintiffs had satisfactorily  
22 alleged the first three of these requirements. See JOP Order at 13. However, it found that  
23 plaintiffs had not adequately alleged that plaintiffs’ injury is “of the type the antitrust laws  
24 were intended to prevent,” because the law requires that plaintiffs be participants in the  
25 relevant market<sup>3</sup> alleged, and plaintiffs had failed to allege that they were either consumers

---

26  
27 <sup>3</sup> To the extent that the court’s discussion in the JOP Order addressed plaintiffs’  
28 participation in the “relevant market” for DRAM, the court’s discussion was focused solely on  
the principle that antitrust injury analysis is concerned with “protecting the economic freedom

1 or participants in the market for DRAM. See id. at 14-15. Rather, they had alleged only  
2 that they were consumers in secondary markets (e.g., computer markets) incidental to the  
3 market for DRAM itself. Id.

4 Plaintiffs' revised allegations now seek to overcome these concerns by stating,  
5 among other things: that 90% of the DRAM sold during the class period was used for  
6 computers; that DRAM "has no free-standing use" and "must be inserted into a device such  
7 as a computer to serve any function"; that the DRAM and computer markets are "intimately  
8 connected," and can be considered "different stages of a single market supply chain"; that  
9 increases in the price of DRAM "lead to quick, corresponding price increases at the OEM  
10 and retail levels for [c]omputers..."; and that the demand for DRAM was ultimately  
11 determined by computer end-buyers, making the DRAM and computer markets  
12 "inextricably linked" and impossible to "consider[] separately." See, e.g., SAC ¶¶ 55, 76,  
13 98-99, 139-40.

14 Defendants assert that these allegations still fail to satisfy the requirement that  
15 plaintiffs be participants in the relevant market for DRAM. This is because, they argue, the  
16 Ninth Circuit has specifically held that the market participation requirement under AGC  
17 requires plaintiffs to allege that the products at issue are reasonably interchangeable, or  
18 have cross-elastic demand. See Bhan v. NME Hosps. Inc., 772 F.2d 1467, 1470 (9th Cir.  
19 1985)(in analyzing whether requirement that plaintiff be "a participant in the same market  
20 as the alleged malefactors" is satisfied, "the focus is upon the reasonable interchangeability  
21 of use or the cross-elasticity of demand between the services provided" by both). Yet the  
22 SAC alleges neither.

23 Plaintiffs, by contrast, do not dispute that an injured party must be a "market  
24 participant" in order to suffer antitrust injury, but assert that defendants improperly confuse

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 of participants in the relevant market," see AGC, 459 U.S. at 538. Accordingly, the term  
27 "relevant market" as used previously by the court is distinct from the term of art employed  
28 elsewhere in antitrust law – e.g., for purposes of defining the "relevant market" for products and  
services, particularly in section 2 cases. The latter is discussed more fully herein.

1 the “relevant market” analysis used in section 2 monopoly cases, with the “market  
2 participation” requirement actually contemplated by the Ninth Circuit’s interpretation of  
3 AGC. The concepts of “reasonable interchangeability” and “cross-elasticity” are limited to  
4 the former, and have no application to a decision whether plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged  
5 the latter for purposes of satisfying antitrust injury in a classic section 1 case (a fact that is  
6 further illustrated, say plaintiffs, by defendants’ reliance on cases that generally describe  
7 the market definition requirements applicable to section 2 cases, see Opp. Br. at 9:20-22).  
8 Rather, all that is required to satisfy the market participation test is that plaintiffs allege a  
9 sufficiently close relationship to the target market, such that they can be deemed to  
10 participate in it, regardless whether they are consumers or competitors in the allegedly  
11 restrained market. See Opp. Br. at 12:1-13:6. Plaintiffs further assert that their revised  
12 allegations do so, by virtue of alleging either a single computer market with multiple links in  
13 the chain, and/or the existence of sufficiently “intertwined” or “inextricably linked” DRAM  
14 and computer markets.

15 As neither party disputes that some form of market participation is required in order  
16 for a plaintiff to satisfy the antitrust injury factor, the parties’ dispute therefore boils down to  
17 one key issue: namely, a determination of the proper standard to be applied in assessing  
18 whether an antitrust plaintiff has adequately alleged market participation, for purposes of  
19 satisfying antitrust injury requirements under AGC. If defendants are correct, allegations of  
20 reasonable interchangeability and/or cross-elasticity are required to establish market  
21 participation. If plaintiffs are correct, allegations that two related markets are “inextricably”  
22 intertwined – such as those made here – will suffice.

23 The case law, as always, provides the starting point. With respect to antitrust injury,  
24 the Ninth Circuit has repeatedly stated that the requirement that a plaintiff’s alleged injury  
25 be related to anticompetitive conduct requires, “as a corollary, that the injured party be a  
26 participant in the *same* market as the alleged malefactors.” See, e.g., Am. Ad. Mgmt., 190  
27 F.3d at 1057 (emphasis added); Exhibitors’ Serv., Inc. v. Am. MultiCinema, Inc., 788 F.2d  
28

1 574, 579 (9th Cir. 1986); Bhan, 772 F.2d at 1470. Parties whose injuries, “though flowing  
2 from that which makes the defendant’s conduct unlawful, are experienced in another  
3 market do not suffer antitrust injury.” Am. Ad. Mgmt., 190 F.3d at 1057. It is based on this  
4 principle that the court earlier found that plaintiffs had failed to allege that their injuries as  
5 end users of undefined electronic products were sufficiently tied to the DRAM market that  
6 was allegedly restrained by defendants’ unlawful conduct.

7 The Ninth Circuit has not had many occasions, however, to further define the  
8 boundaries of the “same market.” Defendants rely on the Ninth Circuit’s decision in Bhan  
9 that, “[i]n analyzing whether [a plaintiff] and [alleged antitrust violators] participate in the  
10 same market, the focus is upon the reasonable interchangeability of use or the cross-  
11 elasticity of demand between the [goods or services] provided by [both].” Bhan, 772 F.2d  
12 at 1470-71. Defendants’ reliance on Bhan is appropriate, since the case discusses the  
13 contours of antitrust standing within the parameters of the market participation requirement.  
14 Nonetheless, the court’s enthusiasm for adopting Bhan’s ‘reasonably interchangeable’  
15 and/or ‘cross-elastic’ requirements is tempered. This is because, while Bhan continues to  
16 be good law, the court can find no subsequent Ninth Circuit authority that affirmatively  
17 endorses a general rule applying Bhan’s reasonably interchangeable and cross-elastic  
18 requirements to the market participant inquiry in section 1 cases. The Ninth Circuit’s oft-  
19 cited American Ad. Mgmt. case, for example, contains a lengthy discussion of the market  
20 participant requirement, and while it cites Bhan, the opinion omits entirely any discussion of  
21 reasonable interchangeability or cross-elasticity of demand. See, e.g., Am. Ad Mgmt., 190  
22 F.3d at 1057-58. The court finds such omission significant.

23 Moreover, applying reasonable interchangeability of use or cross-elasticity of  
24 demand factors to the market participation requirement here is not naturally implicit. As  
25 plaintiffs correctly note, these concepts have traditionally been paramount in section 2  
26 cases, where definition of the ‘relevant market’ is key. See, e.g., Todd v. Exxon Corp., 275  
27 F.3d 191 (2d Cir. 2001); Big Bear Lodging Ass’n v. Snow Summit, Inc., 182 F.3d 1096 (9th  
28

1 Cir. 1999)(applying interchangeability discussion in context of anticompetitive effects  
2 and market definition, not standing); In re Super Premium Ice Cream Distrib. Antitrust Litig.,  
3 691 F. Supp. 1262, 1268 (N.D. Cal. 1988)(analyzing cross-elasticity of demand for  
4 purposes of satisfying relevant market analysis in section 2 monopolization claim);  
5 Integraph Corp. v. Intel Corp., 195 F.3d 1346, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 1999)(discussing relevant  
6 market for section 2 purposes). In the section 2 context, the definition of the relevant  
7 market is critical to the success of a claim on the merits, as a successful section 2 claim is  
8 dependent upon proof of the relevant product market and geographic market. See, e.g.,  
9 Spectrum Sports, Inc. v. McQuillan, 506 U.S. 447, 459 (1993); United States v. Grinnell  
10 Corp., 384 U.S. 563 (1966). This is simply not an issue in a section 1 price-fixing case  
11 such as the one at bar. Indeed, the court finds it not altogether improbable that the Ninth  
12 Circuit's omission of any discussion about reasonable interchangeability of use or cross-  
13 elasticity of demand factors in its American Ad. Mgmt. opinion stems from the very fact that  
14 the plaintiffs in American Ad. Mgmt. raised claims limited to section 1 of the Sherman Act,  
15 while the Bhan plaintiffs stated section 2 claims in addition to section 1 claims. See Am.  
16 Ad. Mgmt., 190 F.3d at 1053; cf. Bhan, 772 F.2d at 1469. Regardless, however, a review  
17 of Bhan in context, and a recognition of the standard employed in section 2 cases, counsel  
18 the court to apply great caution before adopting any rule that would apply the factors urged  
19 by defendants, to the market participation requirement espoused by the Ninth Circuit.

20 This is not to say that plaintiffs necessarily have a more persuasive argument. In  
21 support of their contention that allegations of "inextricably linked" markets are sufficient to  
22 allege market participation, they rely on case law that has recognized antitrust standing  
23 where a plaintiff's injuries are "inextricably intertwined" with the injuries of market  
24 participants, as well as case law further noting that a plaintiff need not be a competitor or  
25 consumer in a given market to qualify as market participants. See, e.g., Blue Shield v.  
26 McCready, 457 U.S. 465 (1982)("although McCready was not a competitor of the  
27 conspirators, the injury she suffered was inextricably intertwined with the injury the  
28

1 conspirators sought to inflict on” the restrained market); Ostrofe v. H.S. Crocker Co., 740  
2 F.2d 739, 745-46 (9th Cir. 1984)(although not a consumer or competitor in the allegedly  
3 restrained market, plaintiff “was an essential participant in the scheme to eliminate  
4 competition in the marketing of labels by fixing prices and allocating customers”); Am. Ad.  
5 Mgmt., 190 F.3d at 1058 (“it is not the status as a consumer or competitor that confers  
6 antitrust standing, but the relationship between the defendant’s alleged unlawful conduct  
7 and the resulting harm to the plaintiff”). While plaintiffs have correctly recited the law,  
8 however, the court is not convinced that the present factual scenario fits within the confines  
9 of the cases cited by plaintiffs.

10 A review of both cases illustrates this point. In McCready, plaintiff was a health plan  
11 subscriber who sued her health plan provider for antitrust violations. Her health plan  
12 refused to reimburse subscribers for psychotherapy treatment conducted by psychologists,  
13 but reimbursed subscribers for the same treatment if conducted by medical psychiatrists.  
14 Plaintiff alleged that her provider had conspired to boycott clinical psychologists, and had  
15 failed to reimburse her in furtherance of this alleged conspiracy. In considering plaintiff’s  
16 antitrust standing, the court held that plaintiff’s injury was inextricably intertwined with the  
17 injury the conspirators sought to inflict on psychologists and the psychotherapy market,  
18 since plaintiff’s injury – the concerted refusal to reimburse her claims – was the “necessary  
19 step,” and “means” by which, the conspiracy was enacted. See 457 U.S. at 483-84. The  
20 court also held that plaintiff was a “direct victim” of defendants’ concerted refusal to deal,  
21 and as a consumer of psychotherapy services (even if not a consumer of health plans),  
22 was also “within that area of the economy ... endangered by [that] breakdown of  
23 competitive conditions” resulting from defendants’ selective refusal to reimburse.” Id. at  
24 481, 483-84.

25 In Ostrofe, plaintiff was an employee who was discharged by the employer  
26 defendant when plaintiff refused to cooperate with his employer to price-fix the market for  
27 paper lithograph labels. In discussing antitrust standing, the Ninth Circuit analogized the  
28

1 case to McReady, and noted that Ostrofe's injury was similarly "direct," such that antitrust  
2 injury was satisfied. The Ninth Circuit reasoned that, where a plaintiff is the direct means  
3 through which anticompetitive conduct is undertaken, that plaintiff's injuries are sufficiently  
4 intertwined with the anticompetitive conduct to satisfy antitrust injury requirements. This is  
5 so, even though the plaintiff in Ostrofe was neither a consumer nor competitor nor directly  
6 involved in the restrained market. See 740 F.2d at 745.

7 Both McReady and Ostrofe, therefore, stand for the proposition that antitrust injury  
8 can be satisfied when a plaintiff is the direct victim of a conspiracy, or the actual means by  
9 which the defendants' allegedly anticompetitive conduct is carried out. In such cases, there  
10 is an inextricable linking of a plaintiff's injury with the anticompetitive conduct in question,  
11 and standing will not be thwarted by the fact that the plaintiff was not participating directly in  
12 the market that was restrained (either as consumer or competitor).

13 Here, by contrast, plaintiffs do not allege either that they are direct victims of  
14 defendants' alleged conspiracy, or that they were the necessary means by which  
15 defendants' conspiracy was effectuated. On balance, therefore, the court finds that neither  
16 McReady nor Ostrofe provide support for treating plaintiffs' revised allegations as sufficient  
17 to satisfy antitrust injury under the law of these cases, despite the fact that the revised  
18 allegations state that the DRAM and computer markets are "inextricably" linked.

19 The question nonetheless remains whether plaintiffs' allegations of "inextricably  
20 linked" markets otherwise sufficiently allege that plaintiffs are participating in the "same  
21 market" as the allegedly restrained DRAM market, as the market participation requirement  
22 would be understood by the Supreme Court or the Ninth Circuit in section 1 cases. In other  
23 words, and in view of the fact that plaintiffs never allege that they are buyers in the "same  
24 market" as the defendants, the issue is simply whether plaintiffs' revised allegations can be  
25 treated as *tantamount* to allegations of the same market.<sup>4</sup>

---

26  
27 <sup>4</sup> The SAC does allege, in passing, that plaintiffs "participate in the market for the  
28 sale of DRAM." See SAC, ¶ 132. However, as plaintiffs' subsequent allegations make clear,  
plaintiffs' participation in the market "for the sale of DRAM" is alleged via plaintiffs' participation

1 As demonstrated above, the case law ultimately provides no ready answer to this,  
2 since it neither convincingly requires allegations of reasonable interchangeability and cross-  
3 elasticity of demand in order to allege participation in the “same market,” and furthermore  
4 appears to limit findings of antitrust injury in cases alleging “inextricably linked” injuries, to  
5 situations in which the victims are either direct victims of the conspiracy, or the actual  
6 means by which a given conspiracy is effectuated. Moreover, while plaintiffs are correct  
7 that the fact that they are neither consumers nor competitors in the market for DRAM poses  
8 no bar to a finding of antitrust injury,<sup>5</sup> plaintiffs have not cited any controlling legal authority,  
9 nor could the court locate any, that found the market participation requirement satisfied for  
10 plaintiffs who are neither consumers nor competitors in the restrained market, *and* who do  
11 not have a direct relationship with, or are the direct victims of, the alleged conspiracy.

12 In sum, therefore, while both parties present earnest and thoughtful arguments on  
13 the issue, the court finds that neither side provides a convincing answer to what types of  
14 allegations satisfy the “same market” requirement, or as to whether plaintiffs’ revised  
15 allegations should be treated the same as would be allegations stating that plaintiffs are  
16 participating in the “same market” as defendants. On balance, however, the court  
17 concludes that plaintiffs’ revised allegations are *not* sufficient to satisfy the market  
18 participation requirements recognized by the Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit.

19 This conclusion is most consistent, in the court’s view, with the existing legal  
20 precedent, which time and again has reiterated the “same market” language in discussing  
21

---

22 in an “inextricably linked and intertwined” computer market. See id. at ¶¶ 133, 137, 139.  
23 Accordingly, the former cannot plausibly be considered as an allegation that plaintiffs  
participate in the same market for DRAM.

24 <sup>5</sup> The court’s prior JOP Order contained the observation that “antitrust standing  
25 is generally granted only where the plaintiff is a participant in the relevant market – e.g., a  
26 consumer or competitor in the relevant market alleged.” See JOP Order at 14. For purposes  
27 of clarification, the court notes here that in making this observation, it was not the court’s  
28 intention to imply that *only* consumers or competitors can qualify as market participants. As  
plaintiffs note, such is not the case. See Am. Ad. Mgmt., 190 F.3d at 1058. Rather, the court’s  
statement set forth the principle that consumers or competitors are qualifying *examples* of  
market participants.

1 the market participation requirement. See, e.g., Am. Ad. Mgmt., 190 F.3d at 1057;  
2 Exhibitors' Serv., Inc., 788 F.2d at 579; Bhan, 772 F.2d at 1470. Moreover, the court finds  
3 that a contrary conclusion runs the risk of opening the floodgates to potential litigation. In  
4 today's current business climate, and with increasingly globalized markets, nearly all  
5 markets that service one another can be said to be "related" to such a degree that the  
6 impact of one upon another could allegedly be "proven" with the use of econometrics. If  
7 such is the standard for market participation, it is difficult to imagine a scenario in which any  
8 two markets would not serve as the platform for a lawsuit similar to the instant one in the  
9 event of anticompetitive conduct, regardless whether the ultimately injured plaintiffs  
10 themselves have tenuous ties with the alleged malefactors and even the allegedly  
11 restrained market itself.

12 On the other hand, the court readily acknowledges that, if ever there were a situation  
13 in which two related markets should be declared tantamount to the same market, this is  
14 likely it. Plaintiffs' revised allegations, after all, state that 90% of the DRAM sold during the  
15 class period was used for computers, that DRAM "has no free-standing use," that increases  
16 in the price of DRAM "lead to quick, corresponding price increases at the OEM and retail  
17 levels for [c]omputers...," and that the demand for DRAM was ultimately determined by  
18 computer end-buyers, among other things. See, e.g., SAC ¶¶ 55, 76, 98-99. These  
19 allegations could very well satisfy a market participation test that is extended to reach not  
20 only those plaintiffs who are participating in the "same market" as defendants, but those  
21 who are participating in sufficiently "interlinked" markets, too. Such a decision, however, if  
22 it is to be made, must be made upon more convincing authority than that presented here.  
23 Accordingly, the court finds that plaintiffs' revised allegations continue to weigh against a  
24 finding that antitrust injury has been sufficiently stated.

25 With respect to the remaining AGC factors raised by the parties here – i.e., the  
26 directness of the injury, the speculative nature of the harm, and the complexity in  
27 apportioning damages – the court is inclined to find that plaintiffs' revised allegations do  
28

1 sufficiently address the court's prior concerns, and that these factors now tilt in plaintiffs'  
2 favor at the pleading stage. Notwithstanding, given the added weight that the court gives  
3 the importance of the antitrust injury factor in this case, and in order to avoid any  
4 inconsistency in finding that plaintiffs have alleged a sufficiently "direct" injury that in the  
5 court's view does not qualify as an antitrust injury, the court declines to pass conclusively  
6 on the merits of the remaining AGC factors. See, e.g., Am. Ad. Mgmt., 190 F.3d at 1055  
7 (while "[n]o single factor is decisive," court "give[s] great weight to the nature of the  
8 plaintiff's alleged injury"). Rather, the court concludes that, on balance, plaintiffs' revised  
9 allegations have failed to adequately allege antitrust standing for plaintiffs' claims based on  
10 purchases of DRAM as a component in computers. See also Ostrofe, 740 F.2d at 739 (it is  
11 "virtually impossible to announce a black-letter rule that will dictate a result in every case.  
12 Instead, previously decided cases identify factors that circumscribe and guide the exercise  
13 of judgment in deciding whether the law affords a remedy in specific circumstances").  
14 Accordingly, defendants' motion to dismiss such claims for lack of antitrust standing is  
15 hereby GRANTED.

16 In so ruling, the court acknowledges the potentially devastating effect of this ruling  
17 on plaintiffs' case in chief, as well as the fact that the ruling itself is not without controversy  
18 or uncertainty, given the state of the law on the issues raised herein with respect to  
19 antitrust injury. Indeed, the court does not expect to be the last word on this issue.  
20 Nonetheless, after due consideration of the parties' arguments, the court is convinced that  
21 the present ruling is most faithful to existing precedent.

22 D. Standing Under Various Consumer Protection Statutes

23 Defendants argue that plaintiffs' fifth claim for relief must also be dismissed for lack  
24 of standing, with respect to those claims brought pursuant to the consumer protection  
25 statutes of Nebraska, New York, and North Carolina. See SAC, ¶¶ 325, 327-28.  
26 According to defendants, these states apply the same AGC factor analysis used to  
27 determine antitrust standing, in determining standing under their consumer protection laws.  
28

1 For the same reasons as defendants stated with respect to the numerous state antitrust  
2 laws above, therefore, dismissal of plaintiffs' consumer protection claims is also warranted.

3 Defendants are correct in observing that case law from both Nebraska and New  
4 York indicate that standing for claims under their state consumer protection statutes, where  
5 the claims are based on antitrust violations, should be assessed with reference to AGC  
6 factors. See, e.g., Kanne v. Visa U.S.A. Inc., 723 N.W.2d 293, 301 (Neb. 2006) ("the  
7 standing requirements for an antitrust claim under the Consumer Protection Act should be  
8 the same as for an antitrust claim under the Junkin Act.") (Nebraska); State ex rel. Spitzer v.  
9 Daicel Chem. Indus., Ltd., 840 N.Y.S.2d 8 (N.Y.A.D. 1st Dept. 2007) (standing under Gen.  
10 Bus. Law § 349 lacking since indirect purchasers' claims were too remote) (new York).  
11 However, while defendants cite to Crouch v. Crompton, 2004 WL 2414027 at \*3 (N.C.  
12 Super. Ct. 2004), to argue that the same proposition is true for North Carolina, the court  
13 does not find defendants' citation to be on point for any such proposition.<sup>6</sup>

14 Based on this, and furthermore in light of plaintiffs' apparent non-opposition to  
15 defendants' arguments in this regard, the court concludes that plaintiffs' standing under the  
16 consumer protection statutes of Nebraska and New York is to be determined with reference  
17 to the AGC factors discussed in connection with plaintiffs' antitrust claims. As such, and  
18 consistent with the foregoing discussion surrounding application of the AGC factors, the  
19 court finds that plaintiffs have failed to adequately allege standing with respect to their  
20 claims under the Nebraska and New York consumer protections statutes. The court  
21 declines to hold, however, that the same is true for plaintiffs' claims pursuant to North  
22 Carolina's consumer protection statute, as the court is unpersuaded by defendants'  
23 argument that plaintiffs' standing under this statute should be determined with reference to  
24 the AGC factors in the first instance.

---

25  
26 <sup>6</sup> Specifically, the court finds that the pin cite defendants rely on in Crouch does  
27 not support their argument, and the court has declined to comb through the remaining pages  
28 of the Crouch opinion searching for the pin cite that might provide defendants with the authority  
they seek.

1 In sum, then, defendants' motion to dismiss plaintiffs' claims under the consumer  
2 protection statutes of Nebraska and New York for lack of standing, is GRANTED. The  
3 motion is DENIED, however, with respect to plaintiffs' claims under North Carolina's  
4 consumer protection statute.

5 E. Claims Under Consumer Protection Statutes of New York and Rhode Island

6 Defendants also challenge plaintiffs' claims under the consumer protection laws of  
7 New York and Rhode Island on substantive grounds, arguing that both causes of action fail  
8 to state a claim pursuant to which relief may be granted. The court dismissed both these  
9 state law claims in its JOP Order, finding that plaintiffs had failed to allege the requisite  
10 conduct required by each statute. See JOP Order at 52, 55-56. Plaintiffs were granted  
11 leave to amend, however, in order to cure the deficiencies noted by the court. Defendants  
12 now assert that plaintiffs have failed to cure those deficiencies via amendment, thereby  
13 requiring dismissal of these two claims once again.

14 1. New York

15 Plaintiffs assert a consumer protection claim under New York's General Business  
16 Law § 349. See SAC, ¶ 327. In order to state a claim under section 349, plaintiffs must  
17 allege "first, that the challenged act or practice was consumer-oriented; second, that it was  
18 misleading in a material way; and third, that the plaintiff suffered injury as a result of the  
19 deceptive act." See New York Jets LLC v. Cablevision Sys. Corp., 2005 WL 2649330, \*11  
20 (S.D. N.Y. 2005). To satisfy the consumer-oriented prong, plaintiffs need only allege  
21 consumer-oriented conduct that implicates the public interest in New York. See, e.g.,  
22 Oswego Laborers' Local 214 Pension Fund v. Marine Midland Bank, N.A., 85 N.Y. 2d 20,  
23 25 (N.Y. 1995). Previously, the court held that plaintiffs had failed to allege the requisite  
24 "consumer-oriented" conduct. See JOP Order at 52.

25 Defendants now contend that plaintiffs' second amended complaint continues to  
26 suffer from the same failure. Despite revised allegations that now expressly state that  
27 "New York consumers were targets of the conspiracy," defendants argue that plaintiffs  
28

1 nowhere allege that defendants made any unlawful statements to the indirect purchaser  
2 plaintiffs specifically. According to defendants, the law requires plaintiffs to allege that any  
3 misleading statements were specifically directed at consumers.

4 The court is not persuaded. Plaintiffs' revised complaint contains the following  
5 allegations: that defendants engaged in trade or commerce in New York; that defendants  
6 secretly agreed to raise prices by direct agreements on bids to customers located in New  
7 York and through artificial supply restraints on the entire DRAM market; that New York  
8 consumers were targets of the conspiracy; and that due to defendants' unlawful conduct in  
9 New York, plaintiffs – including New York residents – paid artificially high prices for DRAM.  
10 See SAC, ¶ 327. On the whole, the court finds these allegations sufficient, at the pleading  
11 stage, to allege consumer-oriented conduct. As noted above, plaintiffs need only allege –  
12 and ultimately show – that defendants' acts or practices have a broader impact on  
13 consumers at large. See Oswego, 85 N.Y.2d at 25. The Oswego court further  
14 distinguished acts with a qualifying "broader impact" from those involving, for example,  
15 "private contract disputes, unique to the parties." See id. Similarly, since the instant  
16 dispute here deals with defendants' acts in relation to an entire class of citizens and  
17 consumers, as opposed to a private contract dispute, it follows that plaintiffs' allegations  
18 satisfy the broader impact requirement needed to establish consumer-oriented conduct.

19 Indeed, this distinction is the same reason that defendants' reliance on case law is  
20 misguided. Defendants have cited, for example, to In re Rezulin Products Liability Litig.,  
21 392 F. Supp. 2d 597, 614 (S.D. N.Y. 2005) for support that consumer-oriented conduct  
22 requires conduct individually targeted at plaintiffs. In In re Rezulin, the court considered  
23 whether plaintiffs, certain health benefit plans, could state a claim under section 349  
24 against a defendant manufacturer of a particular diabetes drug. In focusing on whether  
25 plaintiffs had satisfied the consumer-oriented prong, the court noted that plaintiffs were  
26 complaining of conduct that took place between "one sophisticated business entity" and  
27 another, did not implicate diabetic consumers at large, and so did not satisfy the statute's  
28

1 consumer-oriented conduct requirement. See id. The court then went on to hold that, even  
2 under the formulation of whether there was a broader impact on consumers at large, the  
3 prong would not be satisfied because the record did not establish that there was any actual  
4 broad impact on consumers themselves. Id.

5 Similarly, in St. Patrick's Home for the Aged & Infirm v. Laticrete Int'l, Inc., 696  
6 N.Y.S.2d 117 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dept), a New York state court found that plaintiff – a  
7 nursing home – could not satisfy the consumer-oriented prong of a section 349 claim, in an  
8 action against the manufacturer of defective exterior wall panels. Plaintiff alleged that  
9 defendant manufacturer had made misrepresentations to the installer, who in turn installed  
10 defective wall panels on plaintiff's property. The court held that, since the  
11 misrepresentations took place between sophisticated business entities involved in the  
12 same industry, this was not the type of consumer-oriented transaction that the statute  
13 meant to remedy. Rather, it was more akin to a private dispute between supplier and  
14 plaintiff over a defective product. See id. at 122.

15 Both cases, therefore, dealt with private disputes between parties, rather than  
16 allegations of general conduct targeted at the general public. For this reason, under  
17 Oswego's reasoning, section 349 would not be implicated. These cases are substantially  
18 different from the case before the court here, which involves large classes of end-user  
19 consumers. Moreover, it is significant that both the above cases were decided on  
20 summary judgment, not motions to dismiss. Accordingly, to the extent that the In re  
21 Rezulin court found that no broader impact had been demonstrated, the court's finding was  
22 based on a conclusion that it had not been *proven*. The question as to whether plaintiffs  
23 here can prove their allegations is wholly distinct from whether the law allows for such  
24 allegations.

25 In short, and for the above reasons, the court DENIES defendants' motion to dismiss  
26 plaintiffs' re-stated claim under New York Gen. Bus. Law § 349, on the grounds stated  
27 herein.

28

## 2. Rhode Island

Plaintiffs have also amended their claim under Rhode Island Gen. Laws. § 6-13.1-1 et seq. ("UTPCPA"). See SAC, ¶ 330. Previously, the court dismissed plaintiffs' claim under the UTPCPA, because plaintiffs had failed to allege any conduct falling under the enumerated list of conduct specifically held unlawful by the statute, and furthermore, because plaintiffs had failed to otherwise plead any conduct causing a "likelihood of confusion." See JOP Order at 54-56. Now, plaintiffs' SAC alleges: that defendants engaged in "unfair or deceptive" acts or practices, which "mis[led] or deceive[d] members of the public; and that Rhode Island consumers "were injured by Defendants' actions." See SAC, ¶ 330. Plaintiffs' opposition brief also relies on all the other general allegations of unlawful activity, as further support for plaintiffs' re-stated claim under UTPCPA. See Opp. Br. at 22-23. Defendants contend that this is insufficient to overcome the defects noted by the court in its JOP Order.

This time around, plaintiffs' argument prevails. Plaintiffs rely on the Supreme Court of Rhode Island's decision in Ames v. Oceanside Welding and Towing Co., Inc., 767 A.2d 677 (R.I. 2001). In Ames, the court affirmed summary judgment in defendant's favor on a plaintiff's UTPCPA claim. In looking to whether a practice is "unfair" under UTPCPA, the Ames court considered: whether the practice offends public policy "as it has been established by statutes, the common law, or otherwise;" whether it is immoral, unethical, oppressive, or unscrupulous; and whether it causes substantial injury to consumers. See id. at 681.

Applying Ames to the allegations here, plaintiffs' second amended complaint sufficiently satisfies the requisite criteria. Plaintiffs' revised allegations set forth practices by defendants that are likely to offend public policy as has been established by statute and/or common law (e.g., statutory prohibitions on price-fixing). Furthermore, in the court's view, the second amended complaint fairly alleges unscrupulous conduct by defendants, at the very least, and that such conduct caused injury to consumers in Rhode Island, as well as

1 consumers across the country.

2 Accordingly, the court concludes that plaintiffs have sufficiently cured the defects  
3 noted by the court in its JOP Order. Defendants' motion to dismiss plaintiffs' restated claim  
4 under the UTCPCA is therefore DENIED.

5 F. Unjust Enrichment Claim

6 Plaintiffs' sixth claim for relief alleges violation of "common law principles of unjust  
7 enrichment" and seeks disgorgement of the "benefits conferred" to defendants "via  
8 overpayments by Plaintiffs and Class members." See SAC, ¶¶ 338-41. Defendants argue  
9 that this claim must be dismissed, because (a) it is impossible to tell under which state laws  
10 plaintiffs seek disgorgement; and (b) assuming that plaintiffs are seeking relief under  
11 California's unjust enrichment laws, plaintiffs have failed to establish that defendants  
12 "retained" any unlawful benefits.

13 Preliminarily, defendants are correct that it is difficult, from the face of the second  
14 amended complaint, to tell what claims plaintiffs are asserting. Plaintiffs' claim states  
15 neither that it is proceeding under specific state laws, nor that it is proceeding as a single  
16 claim on behalf of a nationwide class. Indeed, its opposition brief can be read to imply  
17 both. See Opp. Br. at 23-25. Although plaintiffs asserted at the hearing that they are  
18 proceeding under California's unjust enrichment law, on behalf of a nationwide class, the  
19 claim is unclear under principles of Rule 8 pleading requirements as alleged, and plaintiffs  
20 are therefore required to amend their unjust enrichment claim, so that defendants may  
21 properly be placed on notice as to the extent of the claim they are required to defend.  
22 Accordingly, defendants' motion is hereby GRANTED, with leave to amend so that plaintiffs  
23 can properly clarify it.

24 The court notes, however, that in the event plaintiffs allege their claim as instructed,  
25 the court is of the opinion that plaintiffs have adequately alleged the second requisite  
26 element – i.e., that defendants have retained the unlawful benefits in question. See First  
27 Nationwide Sav. v. Perry, 11 Cal. App. 4th 1657, 1662 (1992) ("Unjust enrichment is an  
28

equitable remedy at common law which involves (1) receipt of a benefit and (2) unjustified retention of that benefit at another's expense."); see also Cal. Emergency Phys. Med. Group v. Pacificare of Cal., 4 Cal. Rptr. 3d 583, 593 (2003). The SAC alleges that "defendants have been unjustly enriched through overpayments by Plaintiffs and Class members;" that the enrichment "flowed from the conduct challenged in [the] Complaint;" and that "defendants should not be permitted to retain the benefits conferred via overpayments by Plaintiffs and Class members." See SAC ¶¶ 339-40. This sufficiently alleges both that defendants received a benefit, and that defendants have retained that benefit.

To the extent that defendants additionally argue that retention cannot be demonstrated, because the overpayments have already been paid to direct purchasers in settlements with those plaintiffs, the court is unpersuaded by this argument. First, defendants have submitted no controlling authority demonstrating that direct purchaser settlements negate indirect purchasers' ability to bring an unjust enrichment claim based on the same conduct. Second, as a blanket matter, this would be in direct contravention of those state laws in which indirect purchaser recovery is permitted.

In sum, and for the reasons above, plaintiffs' unjust enrichment claim is DISMISSED, with leave to amend.

G. Twelve Claims Previously Dismissed

Defendants take issue with the fact that plaintiffs' second amended complaint re-alleges several of the claims that the court previously dismissed in its JOP Order.

Specifically, defendants note that the revised complaint alleges:

- an indirect purchaser claim under Ohio's antitrust statute (SAC ¶ 303);
- a Pennsylvania antitrust common law claim (SAC ¶ 304); and
- antitrust and consumer protection claims under Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming laws (SAC ¶¶ 288, 314, 320, 322, 324, 329, 331-32, 334-35).

1 As defendants note, each of these claims was dismissed by the court in its prior  
2 order, on various grounds separate and apart from antitrust standing. See JOP Order at  
3 20, 25-26, 29-36, 42, 46-47, 54, 59, and 61. Furthermore, the court expressly declined to  
4 grant plaintiff leave to amend these claims in its JOP Order. And since plaintiffs' motion for  
5 leave to file a second amended complaint only addressed plaintiffs' ability to overcome the  
6 court's standing concerns, plaintiffs have never actually sought, nor has the court granted,  
7 leave to re-allege the above previously dismissed claims. Moreover, plaintiffs do not  
8 contest this, and concede that these claims should be dismissed. See Opp. Br. at 2, fn. 2  
9 ("[p]laintiffs do not contest the dismissal of the claims addressed in Defendants' brief at  
10 VI").

11 Accordingly, the court hereby GRANTS defendants' motion to dismiss on the above  
12 grounds.

13 H. Named Plaintiff Robert Cadamy

14 Defendants' motion challenges the addition of Robert Cadamy as a named plaintiff.  
15 See SAC, ¶ 27. Notably, Mr. Cadamy is the only individual named plaintiff who is alleged  
16 to have purchased DRAM modules, rather than DRAM as a component in computers. See  
17 SAC, ¶¶ 18-27. Defendants' primary objection is that plaintiffs added Mr. Cadamy  
18 improperly, after the close of discovery. Plaintiffs, for their part, remark that their failure to  
19 seek leave to add Mr. Cadamy as a new plaintiff in connection with their motion for leave to  
20 file a second amended complaint was inadvertent, and that their offer to make him  
21 available for deposition prior to the deadline for defendants' class certification opposition  
22 cures any prejudice to defendants.

23 Defendants are generally correct in stating that the proper means of adding Mr.  
24 Cadamy as a named plaintiff would have been via motion for leave to amend, which  
25 plaintiffs could have done when they moved for leave to file a second amended complaint  
26 back in June 2007. However, the court is persuaded that plaintiffs' failure to do so was  
27 inadvertent, and in view Mr. Cadamy's distinct status as an indirect purchaser of DRAM  
28

1 modules, plaintiffs will not be precluded on procedural grounds from adding him as named  
2 plaintiff now.

3 The critical touchstone here is therefore whether defendants would be unduly  
4 prejudiced by the addition of a new plaintiff. If briefing on class certification were already  
5 complete, the court would unquestionably find that the prejudice to defendants was great.  
6 However, in view of the court's December 5, 2007 order vacating all class certification  
7 dates, as well as plaintiffs' representation at the hearing on this matter that they will make  
8 Mr. Cadamy available for deposition prior to the filing of the class certification motion, the  
9 court finds that no undue prejudice would result from allowing Mr. Cadamy to proceed as  
10 named plaintiff.

11 For these reasons, and subject to the above understanding, the court hereby  
12 DENIES defendants' motion to dismiss Mr. Cadamy as named plaintiff.

### 13 CONCLUSION

14 For all the foregoing reasons, the court hereby GRANTS defendants' motion to  
15 dismiss in part, and DENIES it in part. Any amended complaint shall be filed no later than  
16 **February 27, 2008**. Amendments are limited to plaintiffs' claim for unjust enrichment, as  
17 set forth herein. Defendants' response thereto shall be due no later than **March 18, 2008**.

18 In view of the court's December 5, 2007 order vacating all class certification dates,  
19 the parties are further instructed to meet and confer with one another for the purpose of  
20 stipulating to a proposed briefing schedule and hearing date in connection with the motion  
21 for class certification. The parties shall submit a stipulated proposed order on this point no  
22 later than February 13, 2008.

23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24 Dated: January 29, 2008



25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON  
27 United States District Judge  
28